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SUGAR REPORTS

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<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1. MARKET REVIEW	2 - 6
2. USDA SUGAR RESEARCH	7 - 13
3. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1968 SUGAR SUPPLIES	14 - 19
4. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	20
5. STATISTICAL SERIES	21 - 33
(a) Highlights	21
(b) Supply and Disposition Summary:	
January-May 1968	22
(c) Disposition and stocks:	
January-May 1968 and 1967	23
To end June 1968 and 1967	23 - 24
(d) Mainland Production and Quota Charges:	
January-May 1968 and 1967	24
(e) Refiners and Importers Receipts by Source of Supply:	
January-May 1968 and 1967	25
(f) Status of Quotas and Balances	
as of June 30, 1968	27
(g) Deliveries by States:	
May 1968	28
January-May 1968 and 1967	29 - 30
(h) Sugar Prices by Areas	31
(i) Sugar prices compared with corn sweetener prices	32
(j) Refined sugar production and stocks	33

MARKET REVIEW

It is now clear that, barring the most disastrous kind of weather, there will be large quantities of refined beet sugar and raw cane sugar to be marketed when the harvest begins early this fall on the mainland. Meanwhile both cane sugar refiners and food processors appear to be carrying inventories slightly larger than usual. The possibility of a work stoppage on the waterfront at the end of September may be a consideration. Raw sugar arrivals during July are at a high level and a fair line of bookings have been made at this time for August and September arrival.

During June and July the Department increased the determination of total sugar requirements for 1968 from 10.6 to 10.9 million tons and declared and reallocated to foreign countries able to supply the sugar deficits of 147,667 tons in the sugar quota for the domestic beet sugar area, 5,726 tons in the quota for Panama, 17,860 tons in the quota for Thailand and an additional deficit of 215,000 tons in the quota for Puerto Rico. Details of the actions are set forth beginning on page 14.

The June 1968 price quotation for raw sugar duty paid and delivered to New York averaged 7.53 cents per pound, up from 7.48 cents in May 1968 and 7.32 cents in June of last year. On the first trading day of June the quotation was 7.45 cents per pound, on June 7 it rose to 7.48 cents and on June 11 to 7.55 cents. On the 26th of June the price again increased, this time to 7.57 cents, where it remained until July 8 when it dropped to 7.55 cents. On July 12 the price rose to 7.60 cents per pound.

On July 22 the spot price was 7.60 cents per pound and for the period July 1 through July 22 averaged 7.58 cents compared with 7.30 cents during the comparable period last year.

Announced increases in the wholesale price quotations for refined sugar continued in June. On June 17 a refiner announced an advance of .15 cent per pound in the price quotation for sugar sold in 100-pound paper bags in the Northeast. On June 18 another refiner announced a similar increase to take effect July 1. On June 19 advances of .20 cent per pound were announced for sugar sold in the basis pack in the Chicago-West and

Southwest territories, effective July 1. Other interested sellers quickly followed with similar actions. However, on June 24 one refiner announced that he would continue to consider orders for sugar in the Chicago-West territory at pre-advance prices on a day-to-day basis until further notice. As a result of this and similar actions the price increase in the Chicago-West and Southwest territories did not become effective.

As of July 18 the quoted prices for refined sugar sold in the basis pack in the several regions were as follows:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	<u>Cents per pound in 100-pound paper bags</u>	
Northeast	11.05	
Southeast	10.65	
Gulf	10.50	
Eastern beet		10.00
Chicago-West	10.00	10.00
Direct-shipment territory	9.90	9.90
Lower Pacific Coast	10.40	10.40
Northwest Intermountain	10.15	10.15

Nationally, the U. S. retail price for refined sugar sold in 5-pound paper bags during May averaged 12.16 cents per pound, down from 12.18 cents in April. During the first five months of 1968 the retail price averaged 12.15 cents per pound compared with 12.22 cents during the comparable period last year.

Stocks of raw and refined sugar reported on hand by cane sugar refiners on June 29 at 895,000 tons were 35,000 tons above the end of June last year and about the same as the finally determined inventories at the end of May 1968.

Beet processors reported inventories of 925,000 tons as of June 29, down 117,000 tons from the end of June last year and down 177,000 tons from the end of May this year.

Sugar distribution by all primary distributors during the period January 1 through July 13 of this year exceeded the comparable period last year by about 200,000 tons, or 3.9 percent, even though preliminary figures indicate that the distribution during June 1968 was about 90,000 tons less than during June of last year. Cane sugar refiners deliveries continue

to exceed last year by substantial amounts - up 235,000 as of July 13 - while deliveries of beet processors which were 30,000 tons less than in the comparable period last year continue to reflect the low level of inventories which will prevail until fall.

Distribution of refined sugar in the United States by states was up six percent during January-May of 1968 as compared with last year. Increases occurred in all of the five geographical regions. The North-central region had the largest increase - up 8.2 percent compared with increases of 7.2 percent in the West, 5.7 percent in the South, 4.0 percent in the Middle-Atlantic and 3.6 percent in the New England region.

All but seven of the states showed increased deliveries during the first five months of 1968. Illinois had the largest increase - up 979,000 hundredweights, California was up 519,000 hundredweights, Georgia up 357,000 hundredweights and Pennsylvania up 337,000 hundredweights. In two states, Ohio and Texas, deliveries were up 210,000 and 205,000 hundredweights, respectively, and in six states were up between 100,000 and 200,000 hundredweights.

Sugar production in Puerto Rico during the current season totaled 634,088 tons 96⁰ basis as of July 7 compared with 802,201 tons during the comparable period last year. The yield of sugar per ton of cane averaged 9.688 percent this year and 9.900 percent last year. All but two of the mills had completed grinding by July 7. As of this writing rains appear to have brought an end to the severe drought conditions which have so markedly reduced sugar yields in 1968.

Sugar production in Hawaii through July 6 was reported as 609,860 tons 96⁰ basis compared with 607,435 tons through July 8 last year. The harvest this year got off to a slow start because of unfavorable weather but recently near ideal conditions have enabled the industry, at mid-year to exceed last year's mid-year production.

Cane production in Hawaii in 1968 is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board as 11,701,000 tons, four percent larger than 1967. Acreage harvested is expected to be one percent more than last year. Sugar content of the cane may be slightly less than for the 1967 crop. At present it is reasonable to expect sugar production to be about 2-1/2 percent larger than the 1,191,000 tons produced from the 1967 crop and only slightly less than the record 1966 crop of 1,234,000 tons.

The Department's Crop Reporting Board on the basis of July 1 conditions, forecast a U. S. sugarbeet crop of 24.3 million tons for 1968, four percent more than the previous high of 23.4 million tons

produced in 1964. The prospective production, if realized, would be 27 percent larger than last year and 14 percent above average. The indicated yield of sugarbeets is 17.1 tons per acre, the same as last year, while harvested acreage in 1968 is expected to average 27 percent greater than last year and two percent greater than the previous record acreage of 1964. At average extraction rates, based on prior years, beet sugar production would amount to more than 3.3 million tons, about the same as the record 1964 crop.

Mainland sugarcane production in 1968 is estimated at about 14 million tons, about one million tons less than last year's record crop while harvested acreage is expected to be five percent smaller because of the reduced acreage allocation. At average sugar extraction rates, cane sugar production in the mainland area would total slightly less than 1.4 million tons - 695,000 tons for Florida and 690,000 tons from Louisiana. This compares with the record 1967 crop production of 1,457,000 - 717,000 tons in Florida and 740,000 tons in Louisiana.

The Foreign Agriculture Service of the Department in June 1968 estimated world centrifugal sugar production for the 1967-68 crop at 74.1 million short tons, raw value, 2.1 million tons more than their first estimate for this crop made last November and 3.1 million tons more than the production during the previous crop year. If these expectations are realized the 1967-68 crop would set a new record. Principal increases this year are expected to occur in the sugarbeet producing countries of Russia and other eastern European countries. In Russia the increase in beet yields was the primary reason for the larger crop, rather than sugar outturn. World consumption requirements in 1968 may be slightly less than the 1967-68 crop production so that some additional buildup of stocks could occur.

The spot quotation for world sugar as reported by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange averaged 1.78 cents per pound during June compared with 2.52 cents during June of last year. The average price for the period January through June of this year was 1.98 cents per pound, the same as during the first six months of last year.

The world spot quotation on July 22 for sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil, as reported by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, was 1.72 cents per pound and on that date futures contracts for September 1968 delivery were quoted as 1.88 cents and for November 1969 delivery 2.73 cents per pound.

Dr. Paul Prebisch, Secretary-General of UNCTAD met with representatives of a number of sugar exporting countries in Geneva during the period July 8 to 16th. The purpose of the meeting was to determine whether it would be feasible to reconvene the International Conference this fall. The earlier session adjourned June 1 when it became apparent that exporters could not agree on quotas. Reportedly, little or no progress was made on the two difficult questions of controlling reexports and providing a basis of accommodation with the European Economic Community. However, those exporters represented at the meeting are believed to have narrowed their differences and a second session of the conference may be convened in late September.

Dr. Thomas Theis, as Chief of the Tobacco and Sugar Crops Research Branch, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, is responsible for all physical research activities of the Department of Agriculture on sugar crops. In the February issue of the Sugar Reports, we noted that he had addressed the 37th annual meeting of the California Beet Growers Association in San Francisco on February 2, 1968. Dr. Theis at that time spoke from notes which he has prepared for publication as follows:

USDA SUGAR RESEARCH

Members of the California Beet Growers Association, guests, and colleagues. It is my pleasure to be here at your annual meeting. You producers and processors represent, collectively, a portion of our top management. The purpose of our Sugarbeet Investigations is to provide a service that is useful to the sugarbeet industry and to the consumer. My discussion this afternoon will not be limited to the sugarbeet. I will also talk about our research on sugarcane. Members of your Association have expressed interest in activities of other competitive crops. There are new developments, for example, in corn and sweet sorghum as sugar crops that are worthy of discussion.

The portion of USDA sugar research for which our program is responsible concerns the development of new varieties with disease resistance and improved quality and yield characteristics. This involves studies on cultural practices and the physiology of sugar crops. Chemical research is conducted to determine the factors that determine disease resistance. Research on the monogerm sugarbeet is indicative of the search for new plant characters to facilitate mechanization.

SUGARCANE

The program on sugarcane is conducted in the four major areas of domestic production. The Hawaiian sugarcane industry is the most efficient in the world. This is the result of farsighted, intensive research that is largely conducted by the industry. The USDA participates in these activities. An ARS plant physiologist is located at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. He is concerned with flowering problems. He is trying to find ways to stop

plants from flowering since this causes loss of sugar and creates harvesting problems. On the other hand, he is trying to control the initiation of flowering to assist the plant breeder. Sugarcane pollen has a very short life. It is necessary to control flowering to make crosses between parents which do not flower during the same period.

We are responsible for a very large sugarcane research program at Houma, Louisiana, one that is cooperative with the State Experiment Station and the American Sugar Cane League. The major thrust of this research is the development of new varieties for the Delta area. The staff has a good record. There has been a constant flow of improved varieties that has increased the productivity per acre. A strong physiology program is underway. They are pursuing such studies as the cause of yield decline of sugarcane and the factors affecting cold tolerance. Some of the major problems of the area are the relatively short growing season, freezing hazards, sugarcane mosaic, and the declining yield of varieties after a period of culture.

A very substantial research effort is underway at Canal Point, Florida, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station and the Florida Sugarcane League. You are aware of the expanded acreage of the area for producing sugarcane. The forty thousand acres of a few years ago is now at least 180,000 acres. There has been an associated growth of research. The main function of the USDA station in Florida for many years was to act as a site for the World collection of sugarcane varieties. The breeding work is done at that location utilizing the collection. More than a million seeds are produced each year. These have been distributed to Louisiana and during some years to Puerto Rico. They are now also being used for a substantial seedling program in Florida directed to developing varieties for the Florida industry. The thrust of the program, therefore, has been expanded to serve the Florida production needs and national interests.

The problems of producing sugarcane in Florida are numerous. The soil is largely organic and has nutrition deficiencies. There is concern about water-table relationships. As one moves away from Lake Okeechobee, climatic conditions become very different. These areas are considered to be "cold lands" where the freeze hazard is more dangerous.

The most recent research achievement is the release of a new sugarcane variety, CP 59-603, that produces 47 percent more sugar per acre

than the commercial variety. CP 59-603 is suited to the warm lands close to the lake and owes its superior sugar producing properties to the fact that it produces more cane per acre.

The major sugarcane research effort in Puerto Rico is conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Commonwealth. The USDA, the Association of Sugar Producers, and the Land Authority cooperate in this work. Our participation has a dual purpose. We are responsible for introducing new varieties that have been developed elsewhere for testing in Puerto Rico. This is a relatively new program, but results indicate that improved varieties may be on the way. The other portion of our program concerns studies on yield decline. Sugarcane varieties, for unknown reasons, lose their productive capacities after years of culture, and new varieties are therefore essential. The USDA microbiologist in Puerto Rico is studying the role of soil pathogens in sugarcane yield decline. There is reason to believe that strains of infective fungi may increase after years of repeated culture of a particular sugarcane variety.

At Beltsville, Maryland, sugarcane activities are directed toward three objectives. The station serves as a quarantine area. All foreign sugarcane varieties or breeding materials are grown first in the Beltsville greenhouses. Only after careful screening is this material moved to secondary quarantine sites in the sugarcane producing areas. Basic research on sugarcane viruses is also underway at Beltsville. The staff is able to cooperate closely with scientists in the pioneering laboratories who have special facilities useful to sugarcane research. A new program of research in plant physiology was initiated recently. Studies will be concerned with senescence of clones as it relates to yield decline.

SWEET SORGHUM AND CORN

The next crop for discussion is sweet sorghum. Research on this crop is located at Meridian, Mississippi. The principle aim of the work is to develop new varieties and cultural practices for sirup production. There are thousands of farmers in Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and other states that depend on sweet sorghum as a cash crop. The amount of money involved is not great, but the impact on a segment of the farm population is important. I have been told repeatedly by producers and processors of sweet sorghum that if it was not for the sirup varieties released by the Department in cooperation with the respective

State Experiment Stations, an important cash crop would have been abandoned.

There is a great deal of interest in sweet sorghum at other locations. Their interest is in the possibility of using the crop as a source of sugar. One center of such activity is in southern Texas. Personnel at the State Experiment Station at Weslaco have tested varieties of sweet sorghum that have sugar potential. One selection did so well it was named Rio after the Rio Grande Valley. They also have had extensive experiments with sugarbeets. They are developing the concept of a joint sugarbeet-sweet sorghum operation. Private interests in Mississippi are also studying sweet sorghum as a sugar crop. Pilot-scale plantings and processing trials have been conducted. An engineering firm is studying the problems of processing.

The sugarcane growers and processors in Louisiana are contemplating the use of sweet sorghum. There is concern about the short processing season. They are looking for a better use of plant cane land. The Louisiana producers and processors envision a joint sugarcane-sweet sorghum operation for more efficient production of sugar.

There are problems in making sugar from sweet sorghum. Starch occurrence is one of these. If a diffusion method is used for extraction, much of the starch is left in the bagasse. However, if one uses the grinding process, starch is a problem. It can be removed by enzymes, but the costs of such materials is presently too high. There is also a problem with acconitic acid. It can be precipitated but rapid means are needed to identify the amount in the juice as it is being processed.

You may have heard of recent activities to produce liquid sugar from corn. A project is underway at Waseca, Minnesota. About five thousand acres of a male-sterile corn were produced during the 1967 crop year. This corn does not produce seed. The energies of the plant remain in the stalk in form of sucrose and other sugar. Advocates of this crop propose that the corn can be cut and chopped in the field. It is brought into a processing plant, and the sugar is extracted and stored in the form of a liquid sugar.

SUGARBEET

Research of the USDA Sugarbeet Investigations is located largely in the major areas of production. The work at all locations is cooperative with

the State Experiment Stations and the sugarbeet industry. The major objective is to develop basic breeding stocks with improved resistance to pests, better yield, and quality.

One center of such research, Beltsville, Maryland, not located in a sugarbeet producing area, is directed to the problem of leaf spot. These studies, which are supported by the industry, are directed to develop breeding stocks with resistance to Cercospora beticola. The research is conducted at Beltsville because of the excellent disease epidemics that can be made to occur.

The program at East Lansing, Michigan has effectively served the Great Lakes production region. The staff is comprised of a geneticist, pathologist, and physiologist. A substantial portion of the work has been devoted to the conversion of varieties from the multi- to the monogerm state. This complex problem takes into account disease resistance, quality, bolting, yield, and all the other factors essential for acceptability as a basic breeding stock.

The monogerm trait and attendant space planting techniques imposes new demands on germination and establishment of stand. Studies pertaining to these problems are underway on the genetics, pathology, and physiology of seed germination and seedling growth. These studies have importance not only to the Great Lakes region but to other areas of the humid east where the sugarbeet is produced.

Substantial changes are taking place in the program at St. Paul, Minnesota. Study is being given to the value of moving the research closer to the production area in the Red River Valley. The industry has moved from southern Minnesota and has now concentrated and expanded in the valley. There is intense grower-processor interest in the prospects for increased production of sugar in the Red River Valley.

The Sugarbeet Investigations program at St. Paul is being revised. A plant physiologist has been added to the staff. He will join a plant pathologist in a combined study of production practices as they relate to storage of the sugarbeet and loss of sugar. The insidious loss of sugar from beets while in the storage pile affects producers and processors. The scientists will seek varieties, cultural practices, and treatments to retard sugar loss.

One of the current highlights of our sugarbeet research activities is taking place at Ft. Collins, Colorado. A new one-million dollar Crops Research Laboratory is being constructed. One half of this laboratory will be utilized for sugarbeet research. This will be a great improvement over the reconstructed quonset huts that previously provided office and laboratory space.

The ARS sugarbeet staff at Ft. Collins consists of a plant pathologist, two geneticists, and a chemist. Their research encompasses such difficult problems as genetic control over multiple-factor characters. New studies concerning physiological genetics are underway. They seek to control specific biochemical reactions through plant breeding. The plant pathologist has made remarkable strides in our knowledge about *Rhizoctonia*. Techniques have been developed that will provide for controlled evaluation of parasitism. This is an important step in the development of resistant varieties.

One of the very interesting projects that involves all of the staff and State scientists is the study of the chemical factors that control leaf spot parasitism. This basic research has defined particular chemicals that exert control. The practical importance of this for developing disease resistant varieties is self-evident.

Sugarbeet Investigations in the Intermountain States is located at the Crops Research Laboratory, Logan, Utah. The history of this activity goes back to the research at Salt Lake City conducted by Dr. F. V. Owen. His studies on male sterility of the sugarbeet were the basis of present-day commercial hybrid sugarbeet varieties.

The staff at Logan is comprised of a geneticist, histologist, pathologist, and physiologist. Penetrating studies are underway by the geneticist on the nature of cytoplasmic male sterility. These basic studies hopefully will lead to development of improved genetic procedures. Substantial assistance to this work has been provided by the addition of histological studies.

New strains of curly top and the need for basic studies on the virus occupy the time of the pathologist. Plant viruses mutate in nature and we are aware of strains that can infect varieties that are considered resistant to the common strains of the disease. Curly top is a dangerous pathogen that deserves an intensive research effort.

My final comments are directed to the program at Salinas. You are well aware of the activities of this major sugarbeet research station. As I compare the Salinas program with others, it is in the exceptional class. The scientists at that location tackle the tough problems; nematode resistance, virus yellows, and interspecific crossing. We are proud of their work.

The staff at Salinas is comprised of nine professionals. The most recent achievement is the release of several varieties of sugarbeet that are tolerant to virus yellows. When grown under conditions of moderate to heavy infection, they will produce 24 to 26 percent more sugar than commercial varieties. The new developments in interspecific crossing for resistance to nematodes are promising. We are confident that control of nematodes through resistant varieties will in some future day be a fact.

The research on sugarbeet diseases at Salinas is world renown. Basic and applied information from this program has been the basis for research to develop resistant varieties. The team-work of the geneticist and pathologist is basic to practical control of plant pests.

The need for reduction of Federal expenditures has affected our sugarbeet research. A smaller program is the result. I assure you, however, that this has not changed our mission. Our responsibility is to work with State and industry scientists to reduce the hazards of producing the sugarbeet, increase efficiency, and improve quality. We will continue with our part of the job.

Thank you for your time and attention.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1968 SUGAR SUPPLIESSugar Requirements Increased and Deficits Reallocated:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on July 19, 1968 announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the estimate of total sugar requirements -- from 10.8 to 10.9 million tons. Deficits totaling approximately 71,250 tons were also declared and prorated to countries able to supply the sugar.

Thailand has formally notified the Secretary that it is not in position to fill its quota this year. Formal notice has not yet been received from Panama. Accordingly, that country and the beet sugar area retain the right to fill their basic quotas despite today's action.

The following deficits were declared: beet sugar area, 47,667 tons; Panama, 5,726 tons; and Thailand, 17,860 tons.

Large quantities of mainland produced refined beet sugar and raw cane sugar will become available for marketing this fall. The Department's Crop Report for July indicates a record sugarbeet crop and a near record sugarcane crop. Despite this prospect, cane sugar refiners and sugar users apparently desire to maintain inventories at a high level throughout the summer. The possibility of a work stoppage among stevedores at the end of September may be a contributing cause.

This situation has created an unusual demand for raw cane sugar for arrival in August and September and has placed upward pressure on raw sugar prices. The spot price which was already above the Sugar Act guide price rose an additional five points on July 12 to 7.60 cents per pound.

Today's action assigns 105,671 tons of additional raw cane sugar to foreign countries able to ship for early arrival. The quota for the mainland cane sugar area is also increased by 17,333 tons.

The increases in total quotas and prorations resulting from today's action together with the revised quotas and prorations are shown in the table on page 15.

Production areas	Change in quotas	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d) 1/	Deficits & deficit prorations	Total quotas & prorations
Short-tons, raw value					
Domestic beet sugar		3,263,334		-147,667	3,115,667
Mainland cane sugar	17,333	1,186,666			1,186,666
Hawaii		1,191,704			1,191,704*
Puerto Rico		1,140,000		-615,000	525,000*
Virgin Islands		15,000		-15,000	0
Total domestic	17,333	6,796,704		-777,667	6,019,037
Philippines		1,126,020			1,126,020*
Mexico	16,608	229,730	246,544	134,804	611,078
Dominican Republic	17,672	224,678	241,127	216,721	682,526
Brazil	16,242	224,678	241,122	131,841	597,641
Peru	12,955	179,207	192,325	105,159	476,691
British West Indies	4,596	89,752	74,183	47,341	211,276
Ecuador	2,363	32,691	35,083	19,183	86,957
French West Indies	1,445	28,233	23,337	14,893	66,463
Argentina	1,998	27,639	29,662	16,219	73,520
Costa Rica	1,912	26,450	28,385	15,520	70,355
Nicaragua	1,912	26,450	28,385	15,520	70,355
Colombia	1,718	23,775	25,515	13,950	63,240
Guatemala	1,611 ^{2/}	22,289	23,922	13,080	59,291
Panama	-5,259	16,643	17,863	3,304	37,810*
El Salvador	1,183	16,346	17,544	9,592	43,482
Haiti	902	12,482	13,395	7,325	33,202
Venezuela	816	11,293	12,118	6,627	30,038
British Honduras	335	6,538	5,404	3,450	15,392
Bolivia	193	2,675	2,869	1,569	7,113
Honduras	193	2,675	2,869	1,569	7,113
Australia	8,388	106,989	87,853	7,128	201,970
Republic of China	3,495	44,579	36,605	2,970	84,154
India	3,355	42,796	35,141	2,851	80,788
South Africa	2,471	31,503	25,868	2,099	59,470
Fiji Islands	1,840 ^{2/}	23,478	19,279	1,564	44,321
Thailand	-17,745	9,807	8,053	-17,860	0
Mauritius	768	9,807	8,053	653	18,513
Malagasy Republic	396	5,052	4,149	337	9,538
Swaziland	304	3,864	3,173	258	7,295
Ireland	0	5,351	0	0	5,351*
Total foreign	82,667	2,613,470	1,489,826	777,667	4,880,963
Total	100,000	9,410,174	1,489,826	0	10,900,000

1/ Includes the proration of quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

2/ Net result of increased quota and deficit declarations.

* Direct-consumption portion: Hawaii - 37,278 tons; Puerto Rico - 163,500 tons; Republic of the Philippines - 59,920 tons; Panama - 3,817 tons; and Ireland - 5,351 tons

Sugar Requirements for 1968 Increased and a Quota Deficit Allocated:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on June 27, 1968 announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the determination of domestic sugar requirements (total quotas) to 10.8 million tons for this calendar year. A deficit of 100,000 tons was also declared in the sugar quota for the domestic beet sugar area.

The Republic of the Philippines has informed the Department that it will not be able to participate in servicing deficits arising in other areas. Accordingly, the domestic beet sugar area's deficit of 100,000 tons has been prorated to Western Hemisphere countries named in Section 202(c) (3)(A) of the Sugar Act on the basis of quotas in effect prior to the allocation of the deficit.

Despite the declaration of a deficit in the quota of the domestic beet sugar area, that area retains the right to market its full quota in accordance with the terms of Section 204(b) of the Act.

The demands of refiners for raw sugar for arrival before the end of September are unusually strong this year. Offerings of raw sugar for arrival during the summer while large have not met the demand. This action will balance the offerings with the demand. It also will enable the countries to plan their exportations of sugar to the United States and will provide adequate time for any country which may not be able to supply the full quantity of its quota and deficit prorations to so notify the Secretary before August 1.

The increases in total quotas and prorations resulting from this action together with the revised quotas and prorations are shown in the table on page 17.

Production areas	Change in quota	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d)	Deficits & deficit prorations	Total quotas & prorations
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet sugar	-52,333	3,215,667		-100,000	3,115,667
Mainland cane sugar	17,333	1,169,333			1,169,333
Hawaii		1,191,704			1,191,704*
Puerto Rico		1,140,000		-615,000	525,000*
Virgin Islands		15,000		-15,000	0
Total domestic	-35,000	6,731,704		-730,000	6,001,704
Republic of Philippines		1,126,020			1,126,020*
Mexico	25,209	227,024	242,812	124,634	594,470
Dominican Republic	27,321	222,032	237,475	205,347	664,854
Brazil	24,656	222,032	237,472	121,895	581,399
Peru	19,667	177,097	189,413	97,226	463,736
British West Indies	7,624	88,695	74,180	43,805	206,680
Ecuador	3,586	32,306	34,552	17,736	84,594
French West Indies	2,399	27,901	23,336	13,781	65,018
Argentina	3,033	27,313	29,213	14,996	71,522
Costa Rica	2,902	26,139	27,955	14,349	68,443
Nicaragua	2,902	26,139	27,955	14,349	68,443
Colombia	2,609	23,495	25,129	12,898	61,522
Guatemala	2,447	22,027	23,560	12,093	57,680
Panama	1,827	16,447	17,592	9,030	43,069*
El Salvador	1,794	16,153	17,278	8,868	42,299
Haiti	1,370	12,335	13,193	6,772	32,300
Venezuela	1,239	11,160	11,935	6,127	29,222
British Honduras	555	6,461	5,404	3,192	15,057
Bolivia	293	2,643	2,826	1,451	6,920
Honduras	293	2,643	2,826	1,451	6,920
Australia	1,260	105,729	87,853		193,582
Republic of China	525	44,054	36,605		80,659
India	504	42,292	35,141		77,433
South Africa	371	31,131	25,868		56,999
Fiji Islands	277	23,202	19,279		42,481
Thailand	116	9,692	8,053		17,745
Mauritius	116	9,692	8,053		17,745
Malagasy Republic	60	4,993	4,149		9,142
Swaziland	45	3,818	3,173		6,991
Ireland	0	5,351	0		5,351*
Total foreign	135,000	2,596,016	1,472,280	730,000	4,798,296
Total	100,000	9,327,720	1,472,280		10,800,000

1/ Includes the proration of quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* Direct-consumption portion: Hawaii - 36,936 tons; Puerto Rico - 162,000 tons; Republic of the Philippines - 59,920 tons; Panama - 3,817 tons; and Ireland - 5,351

Sugar Requirements for 1968 Increased and a Quota Deficit Allocated:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on June 20, 1968 an increase of 100,000 tons in the determination of domestic sugar requirements (total quotas) to 10.7 million tons for this calendar year. An additional deficit of 215,000 tons was also declared in the sugar quota for Puerto Rico bringing this year's deficit for that area to 615,000 tons.

Distribution of refined sugar during the first five months of the year has been greater than during the corresponding period of 1967. In keeping with this trend, refiners' inventories have also been larger. Recently, however, offerings of raw sugar for arrival during the summer period of heavy sugar consumption have not kept pace with the needs of refiners to maintain large inventories. This action is intended to substantially increase the offerings of readily available raw sugar. It also will enable the countries to plan their exportations of sugar to the United States and will provide adequate time for any country which may not be able to supply the full quantity of its quota and deficit prorations to so notify the Secretary before August 1.

The Republic of the Philippines has informed the Department that it will not be able to participate in servicing deficits arising in other areas. Accordingly, the additional deficit in the quota for Puerto Rico of 215,000 tons has been prorated to Western Hemisphere countries named in Section 202 (c)(3)(A) of the Sugar Act on the basis of quotas in effect prior to the allocation of the deficit.

The increases in total quotas and prorations resulting from today's action together with the revised quotas and prorations are shown in the table on page 19.

Production areas	Change in quota	Basic quotas	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d) 1/	Deficits & deficit prorations	Total quotas & prorations
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet sugar	47,667	3,168,000			3,168,000
Mainland cane sugar	17,333	1,152,000			1,152,000
Hawaii		1,191,704			1,191,704*
Puerto Rico	-215,000	1,140,000		-615,000	525,000*
Virgin Islands		15,000		-15,000	0
Total domestic	-150,000	6,666,704		-630,000	6,036,704
Republic of Philippines		1,126,020			1,126,020*
Mexico	46,764	224,319	239,080	105,862	569,261
Dominican Republic	51,525	219,386	233,824	184,323	637,533
Brazil	45,735	219,386	233,822	103,535	556,743
Peru	36,479	174,986	186,501	82,582	444,069
British West Indies	15,246	87,638	74,177	37,241	199,056
Ecuador	6,655	31,921	34,022	15,065	81,008
French West Indies	4,796	27,568	23,335	11,716	62,619
Argentina	5,627	26,988	28,764	12,737	68,489
Costa Rica	5,384	25,827	27,526	12,188	65,541
Nicaragua	5,384	25,827	27,526	12,188	65,541
Colombia	4,840	23,215	24,743	10,955	58,913
Guatemala	4,537	21,764	23,197	10,272	55,233
Panama	3,389	16,251	17,321	7,670	41,242*
El Salvador	3,328	15,961	17,012	7,532	40,505
Haiti	2,541	12,188	12,990	5,752	30,930
Venezuela	2,298	11,027	11,752	5,204	27,983
British Honduras	1,111	6,384	5,404	2,714	14,502
Bolivia	545	2,612	2,783	1,232	6,627
Honduras	545	2,612	2,783	1,232	6,627
Australia	1,260	104,469	87,853		192,322
Republic of China	525	43,529	36,605		80,134
India	504	41,788	35,141		76,929
South Africa	371	30,760	25,868		56,628
Fiji Islands	276	22,925	19,279		42,204
Thailand	115	9,576	8,053		17,629
Mauritius	115	9,576	8,053		17,629
Malagasy Republic	59	4,933	4,149		9,082
Swaziland	46	3,773	3,173		6,946
Ireland	0	5,351	0		5,351*
Total foreign	250,000	2,578,560	1,454,736	630,000	4,663,296
Total	100,000	9,245,264	1,454,736	0	10,700,000

1/ Includes the proration of quotas withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* Direct-consumption portion: Hawaii - 36,594 tons; Puerto Rico - 160,500 tons; Republic of the Philippines - 59,920 tons; Panama - 3,817 tons; and Ireland - 5,351.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
June 26, 1968	Local producing areas in 21 states designated as eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments 1968 and subsequent crop sugarbeets. (See July 2 and July 18, 1968 Federal Registers).
July 2, 1968	Announced that an informal public hearing will be held July 25 in Denver, Colorado, to receive views and recommendations on whether proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) should be established for the 1969 crop of sugarbeets in the Domestic Beet Sugar Area. The hearing will begin at 10 a.m. (Denver time) at the Brown Palace Hotel. (See July 9, 1968 Federal Register).
July 8, 1968	Announced revised processor allotments of the 1968 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. These allotments, totaling 1,169,333 short tons, raw value, replace previously established allotments, totaling 1,134,667 tons, which were announced on June 10 (Press Release USDA 1878-68). The revised allotments reflect the larger quotas for the area which were announced on June 20 and 27 (Press Releases USDA 2014-68 and 2068). (See July 11, 1968 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. June 1968 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 932,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), about the same as May 1968 and down 90,000 tons from June 1967. January-June 1968 deliveries 4,995,000 short tons, raw value, up 153,000 tons from January-June 1967. Final data for May 1968 deliveries 931,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 951,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks June 29, 1968 were 2,091,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 39,000 tons from a year ago and down 232,000 tons from May 31, 1968. During June refiners' stocks increased 2,000 tons, beet processors' stocks decreased 178,000 tons, mainland cane processors' stocks decreased by 54,000 tons and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks decreased 2,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas January 1 to June 30, 1968 were 5,412,271 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 5,287,729 tons to be supplied within the 10,700,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-May deliveries, 1968 as compared to 1967, were up in all of the 5 regions: Increases -- North Central 8.2 percent, West 7.2 percent, South 5.7 percent, Middle-Atlantic 4.0 percent and New England 3.6 percent.

Table 1.- Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-May 1968

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors ^{1/}	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1968</u>	1,428,697	34,114	332,015	812,173 ^{2/}	266,194 ^{2/}	2,873,193
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	73,350	0	0	1,128	74,478
b. Produced from beets or cane	676,496	0	467,882	2,115	1,460)	672,436 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	475,517	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	2,867,811 ^{4/}	0)	-224,324 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	3,092,135	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	3,065,466	3,065,466
e. Adjustments	-612	-32	-650	+542	-4,924	-5,676
f. Sub-total	675,884	73,318	-8,285	-221,667	3,063,130	3,582,380
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	2,104,581	107,432	323,730	590,506	3,329,324	6,455,573
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	1,002,445	73,079	19,613	9,863	2,957,915	4,062,915
b. Export	0	0	0	0	27,825	27,825
c. Livestock feed & alcohol	0	10,597	0	0	31,373	41,970
d. Sub-total	1,002,445	83,676	19,613	9,863	3,017,113	4,132,710
5. <u>Inventory May 31, 1968</u>	1,102,136	23,756	304,117	580,643 ^{6/}	312,211 ^{6/}	2,322,863
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	2,104,581	107,432	323,730	590,506	3,329,324	6,455,573

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 234,353; Refined, 32,391; Total, 266,744.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 475,517 tons received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Refiners' inventories include mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 23,952; Refined, 287; Total, 24,239. Importers' inventory include 10,746 tons for quota exempt purposes.

Table 2.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-May 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	9,863	9,157	+706
Refiners' refined	3,017,113	2,826,337	+190,776
Sub-total	3,026,976	2,835,494	+191,482
Beet processors' refined	1,002,445	953,095	+49,350
Importers' direct consumption	83,676	118,180	-34,504
Mainland sugarcane processors'	19,613	26,467	-6,854
Total	4,132,710	3,933,236	+199,474
For: Export	27,825	28,393	-568
Livestock feed & alcohol	41,970	84,550	-42,580
Continental consumption ^{1/}	4,062,915	3,820,293	+242,622
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	50,000 ^{2/}	48,320	+1,680
<u>Hawaii</u>	13,761	15,848	-2,087

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad. 2/ Estimated.

Table 3.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 31, 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
Refiners' raw	580,643	536,298	+44,345
Refiners' refined	312,211	308,899	+3,312
Sub-total ^{1/}	892,854	845,197	+47,657
Beet processors' refined	1,102,136	1,224,586	-122,450
Importers' direct consumption	23,756	85,612	-61,856
Mainland sugarcane processors'	304,117	223,110	+81,007
Total	2,322,863	2,378,505	-55,642

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1968 - Raws, 23,952; Refined, 287; Total, 24,239; 1967 - Raws, 13,056; Refined, 141; Total, 13,197.

Table 4.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, June and January-June 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	
	June	Jan.-June	June Jan.-June
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
Refiners	670,678	3,697,654	706,767 3,542,261
Beet processors' refined	243,052	1,245,497	306,352 1,259,447
Importers' direct consumption	15,490 ^{2/}	99,166	37,216 155,396
Mainland sugarcane processors'	3,000 ^{2/}	22,613	3,011 29,478
Total	932,220	5,064,930	1,053,346 4,986,582
For: Export	n.a.	27,825	6,373 34,766
Livestock feed & alcohol	n.a.	41,970	25,176 109,726
Continental consumption ^{3/}	932,220	4,995,135	1,021,797 4,842,090

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 29, 1968 and June 30, 1967

Item	1968 ^{1/}	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
Refiners' raw	568,454	599,665	-31,211
Refiners' refined	<u>326,789</u>	<u>260,740</u>	<u>+66,049</u>
Sub-total	895,243	860,405	+34,838
Beet processors' refined	924,493	1,041,968	-117,475
Importers' direct consumption	21,467 ^{2/}	68,590	-47,123
Mainland sugarcane processors'	<u>250,000</u>	<u>158,846</u>	<u>+91,154</u>
Total	2,091,203	2,129,809	-38,606
^{1/} Preliminary			
^{2/} Estimated			

Table 6.- Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-May 1968 and 1967

Item	1968	1967	Change 1967 to 1968
<u>Short tons, raw value</u>			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	468,863	387,496	+81,367
Domestic beet	<u>675,884</u>	<u>655,045</u>	<u>+20,839</u>
Total	1,144,747	1,042,541	+102,206
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	256,224	107,524	+148,700
For direct-consumption	5,783	4,475	+1,308
Louisiana processor-refiners	80,827	54,256	+26,571
Florida sugarcane processors	<u>396,432</u>	<u>377,278</u>	<u>+19,154</u>
Sub-total	739,266	543,533	+195,733
Beet processors	1,002,445	952,921	+49,524
Total	1,741,711	1,496,454	+245,257

Table 7.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply^{1/} January-May 1968 and 1967

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption sugar		Total	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
	Short tons, raw value					
<u>OFFSHORE</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Argentina	31,553	19,611			31,553	19,611
Belgium			10	10	10	10
Brazil	237,418	188,490		74,935	237,418	263,425
British Honduras	3,618	5,742			3,618	5,742
British West Indies	80,422	63,806	10		80,432	63,806
China, Republic of	23,082	46,042			23,082	46,042
Colombia	32,228	36,257	4	23,561	32,232	59,818
Costa Rica	33,167	28,105			33,167	28,105
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	260,503	270,999		3,473	260,503	274,472
Ecuador	11,287	21,517			11,287	21,517
El Salvador	18,804	12,488			18,804	12,488
France				10		10
French West Indies	45,382	36,550			45,382	36,550
Guatemala	31,577	35,075			31,577	35,075
Haiti	8,397	20,187			8,397	20,187
Honduras	2,853				2,853	
India	39,121	12,638	2		39,123	12,638
Ireland			5,317	4,545	5,317	4,545
Mexico	315,916	271,879	3	12,176	315,919	284,055
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	19,373	26,122			19,373	26,122
Panama	12,981	11,503	2,584	2,921	15,565	14,424
Paraguay			10	10	10	10
Peru	128,320	136,502		113	128,320	136,615
Poland			3,530	3,531	3,530	3,531
Philippines	493,197	478,256	6,814	4,194	500,011	482,450
South Africa	36,740	42,039		2,985	36,740	45,024
Sweden			10	10	10	10
United Kingdom				10		10
Venezuela	<u>4,414</u>	<u>5,937</u>	<u>3,362</u>	<u> </u>	<u>7,776</u>	<u>5,937</u>
Total	1,870,353	1,769,745	21,676	132,504	1,892,029	1,902,249
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	365,524	486,717	1,128 ^{2/}	0 ^{2/}	366,652	486,717
Puerto Rico	155,475	269,102	51,674	53,657	207,149	322,759
Virgin Islands	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Sub-total	520,999	755,819	52,802	53,657	573,801	809,476
Total all offshore	2,391,352	2,525,564	74,478	186,161	2,465,830	2,711,725
Mainland cane area	477,632	393,305	1,460 ^{3/}	0	479,092	393,305
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	<u>942</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>480</u>
Grand total	2,869,926	2,919,349	75,938	186,161	2,945,864	3,105,510

^{1/} Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8.^{2/} Refined sugar received by refiners.^{3/} Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 8.- Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 7.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
Short tons, raw value						
<u>For export</u>						
Argentina	2,385				2,385	
Brazil	2,557	15,130			2,557	15,130
Colombia	1,724	2,404			1,724	2,404
Dominican Republic	7,875	9,201			7,875	9,201
El Salvador	439				439	
Hawaii	676	337			676	337
Mexico		58				58
Peru	27	291			27	291
Puerto Rico	260	231			260	231
South Africa	4,093	7,775			4,093	7,775
Total	20,036	35,427			20,036	35,427
<u>For livestock feed</u>						
Argentina	401				401	
Brazil		3,741		10,041		13,782
Colombia	6,366	2,011			6,366	2,011
Dominican Republic	267				267	
Poland			3,530	3,538	3,530	3,538
South Africa	467	4,424		2,985	467	7,409
Venezuela			1,819		1,819	
Total	7,501	10,176	5,349	16,564	12,850	26,740
<u>For alcohol</u>						
Brazil				21,774		21,774
Colombia		11,716		11,745		23,461
Dominican Republic	3,946	22,214			3,946	22,214
Mexico				12,172		12,172
Total	3,946	33,930		45,691	3,946	79,621
<u>Held pending availability of quota</u>						
Total held pending	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>In Customs' custody</u>						
Brazil				43,019		43,019
Colombia				11,816		11,816
Dominican Republic				3,473		3,473
Hong Kong			1	8	1	8
Mexico		11,369				11,369
Venezuela			1,542		1,542	
Total		11,369	1,543	58,316	1,543	69,685
GRAND TOTAL	31,483	90,902	6,892	120,571	38,375	211,473

Table 9.- Status of 1968 quotas and charges as of June 30, 1968

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Charges to quotas 1/			Balances 2/
		Set-aside	By SU-3	Total 2/3/	
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet sugar	3,168,000			1,245,000	1,923,000
Mainland cane sugar	1,152,000			800,000	352,000
Hawaii	1,191,704			529,119	662,585
Puerto Rico	525,000			287,784	237,216
Virgin Islands	0				0
Total domestic	6,036,704			2,861,903	3,174,801
Republic of the Philippines	1,126,020		635,761	635,761	490,259
Argentina	68,489		31,465	31,465	37,024
Australia	192,322		4,986	4,986	187,336
Bolivia	6,627		118	118	6,509
Brazil	556,743		363,595	363,595	193,148
British Honduras	14,502		7,131	7,131	7,371
British West Indies	199,056		105,289	105,289	93,767
China, Republic of	80,134		58,312	58,312	21,822
Colombia	58,913		24,175	24,175	34,738
Costa Rica	65,541		46,740	46,740	18,801
Dominican Republic	637,533		326,167	326,167	311,366
Ecuador	81,008		33,962	33,962	47,046
El Salvador	40,505		29,999	29,999	10,506
Fiji Islands	42,204		1,037	1,037	41,167
French West Indies	62,619		51,389	51,389	11,230
Guatemala	55,233		46,646	46,646	8,587
Haiti	30,930		15,789	15,789	15,141
Honduras	6,627		4,865	4,865	1,762
India	76,929		51,044	51,044	25,885
Ireland	5,351		5,317	5,317	34
Malagasy Republic	9,082			0	9,082
Mauritius	17,629		1,160	1,160	16,469
Mexico	569,261		388,166	388,166	181,095
Nicaragua	65,541	2,081	28,588	30,669	34,872
Panama	41,242		23,921	23,921	17,321
Peru	444,069		208,614	208,614	235,455
South Africa	56,628		40,909	40,909	15,719
Swaziland	6,946		534	534	6,412
Thailand	17,629			0	17,629
Venezuela	27,983		12,608	12,608	15,375
Total foreign	4,663,296	2,081	2,548,287	2,550,368	2,112,928
Grand total	10,700,000			5,412,271	5,287,729

1/ Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry.

2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances; Hawaii, 1,803 and 34,791; Panama, 2,808 and 1,009; Philippines, 12,769 and 47,151; Puerto Rico, 66,264 and 94,236; Ireland, 5,317 and 34.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption - Hawaii-0; Puerto Rico - 0.

Table 10.-Quota-exempt and over quota sugar authorized for entry as of June 30, 1968 1/

Country	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	For refining: under bond	Total
Short tons, raw value					
Argentina	2,385	401			2,786
Belgium		3,452			3,452
Brazil	6,098				6,098
Colombia	14,084	7,440			21,524
Dominican Republic	11,167	267	6,883		18,317
El Salvador	439				439
France		3,692			3,692
Mexico	11,122				11,122
Peru	349				349
Poland		3,526			3,526
South Africa	4,093	467			4,560
Venezuela		2,403			2,403
Total	49,737	21,648	6,883		78,268

1/ In addition: (a) Under provisions of Sec. 212, 120 tons were entered as liquid sugar in small containers; 89 tons as the first ten tons; (b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to: Hawaii, 676 tons; Puerto Rico, 260 tons; (c) Tons of sugar in Customs Custody for subsequent entry: Hong Kong - 1; Belgium - 1,698; United Kingdom - 535; Venezuela - 959.

Table 11. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, May 1968

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights $\frac{1}{2}$					
New England					
Connecticut	114,582		8,340		122,922
Maine	45,551	1,361			46,912
Massachusetts	451,123	410	17,082		468,615
New Hampshire	34,560				34,560
Rhode Island	40,186		1,090		41,276
Vermont	21,234				21,234
Sub-total	707,236	1,771	26,512		735,519
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	779,529		78,282		857,811
New York	1,280,297	25,444	108,425		1,414,166
Pennsylvania	1,114,087	4,710	60,735		1,179,532
Sub-total	3,173,913	30,154	247,442		3,451,509
North Central					
Illinois	1,060,050	1,023,170	400	500	2,084,120
Indiana	357,456	88,230	15,400		461,086
Iowa	64,900	125,355			190,255
Kansas	45,020	98,204		500	143,724
Michigan	330,575	308,580			639,155
Minnesota	53,914	191,534			245,448
Missouri	308,056	134,187		1,000	443,243
Nebraska	16,933	136,090			153,023
North Dakota	285	25,366			25,651
Ohio	753,100	164,804	1,400		919,304
South Dakota	2,037	30,783			32,820
Wisconsin	142,978	204,874			347,852
Sub-total	3,135,304	2,531,177	17,200	2,000	5,685,681
Southern					
Alabama	268,338			830	269,168
Arkansas	116,077	10,967			127,044
Delaware	161,847		600		162,447
District of Columbia	42,556		812		43,368
Florida	330,691			72,264	402,955
Georgia	653,606			150	653,756
Kentucky	214,533				214,533
Louisiana	367,597			1,082	368,679
Maryland	401,584		19,918		421,502
Mississippi	150,085				150,085
North Carolina	408,876		1,053		409,929
Oklahoma	111,508	44,632			156,140
South Carolina	166,823				166,823
Tennessee	381,162				381,162
Texas	630,129	192,368		5,017	827,514
Virginia	285,597		4,822		290,419
West Virginia	69,396	1,800	1,040		72,236
Sub-total	4,760,405	249,767	28,245	79,343	5,117,760
Western					
Alaska	3,241	4,036			7,277
Arizona	36,738	31,084			67,822
California	808,708	907,068	16,800		1,732,576
Colorado	16,553	116,610			133,163
Idaho	3,032	21,341			24,373
Montana	4,778	22,426			27,204
Nevada	8,519	3,396			11,915
New Mexico	5,088	17,303			22,391
Oregon	56,878	119,943	4,800		181,621
Utah	5,727	55,882			61,609
Washington	55,027	144,755	12,000		211,782
Wyoming	102	5,114			5,216
Sub-total	1,004,391	1,448,958	33,600		2,486,949
Grand total	12,781,249	4,261,827	352,999	81,343	17,477,418

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-May 1968

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	490,283	14,893	29,148		534,324
Maine	200,906	20,609			221,515
Massachusetts	2,018,576	40,877	56,121		2,115,574
New Hampshire	148,239	1,216			149,455
Rhode Island	168,466	7,044	4,165		179,675
Vermont	86,514	2,572			89,086
Sub-total	3,112,984	87,211	89,434		3,289,629
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	3,550,025	8,024	326,931		3,884,980
New York	6,002,416	143,923	404,820		6,551,159
Pennsylvania	5,068,075	28,321	239,233		5,335,629
Sub-total	14,620,516	180,268	970,984		15,771,768
North Central					
Illinois	4,213,660	5,094,295	2,000	44,700	9,354,655
Indiana	1,711,816	403,397	15,800		2,131,013
Iowa	302,759	595,702			898,461
Kansas	202,410	389,928		1,000	593,338
Michigan	1,365,466	1,436,592			2,802,058
Minnesota	220,384	785,720		3,000	1,009,104
Missouri	1,321,711	674,877		1,000	1,997,588
Nebraska	70,783	599,671		2,000	672,454
North Dakota	2,889	110,111			113,000
Ohio	3,100,371	675,403	4,200	100	3,780,074
South Dakota	7,049	140,137			147,186
Wisconsin	600,855	906,872			1,507,727
Sub-total	13,120,153	11,812,705	22,000	51,800	25,006,658
Southern					
Alabama	1,088,872			830	1,089,702
Arkansas	448,718	54,480			503,198
Delaware	783,442		12,010		795,452
District of Columbia	165,563		9,615		175,178
Florida	1,529,701		3,046	254,672	1,787,419
Georgia	2,651,091			3,842	2,654,933
Kentucky	929,360	400			929,760
Louisiana	1,518,490			34,757	1,553,247
Maryland	1,714,261		98,546		1,812,807
Mississippi	640,145			80	640,225
North Carolina	1,673,597		4,453		1,678,050
Oklahoma	476,045	174,489	800		651,334
South Carolina	682,325				682,325
Tennessee	1,563,483	960		1,150	1,565,593
Texas	2,881,073	835,371		21,932	3,738,376
Virginia	1,161,111	1,600	44,211		1,206,922
West Virginia	268,004	8,894	4,460		281,358
Sub-total	20,175,281	1,076,194	177,141	317,263	21,745,879
Western					
Alaska	15,108	11,922			27,030
Arizona	163,219	134,737			297,956
California	3,885,522	3,344,702	76,776	700	7,307,700
Colorado	81,119	488,367			569,486
Idaho	16,136	100,439			116,575
Montana	18,620	103,167			121,787
Nevada	37,208	12,696			49,904
New Mexico	25,668	74,951			100,619
Oregon	214,294	466,712	4,800		685,806
Utah	37,330	248,740		450	286,520
Washington	259,209	574,450	23,400		857,059
Wyoming	3,818	24,641			28,459
Sub-total	4,757,251	5,585,524	104,976	1,150	10,448,901
Grand total	55,786,185	18,741,902	1,364,535	370,213	76,262,835

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-May 1968 and 1967

State and Region	Cane sugar		Beet		Total all	
	refiners		processors		Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	490	519	15		534	530
Maine	201	206	21	1	222	212
Massachusetts	2,019	1,941	41	11	2,116	2,027
New Hampshire	148	140	1		149	140
Rhode Island	168	173	7	4	180	183
Vermont	87	84	2		89	84
Sub-total	3,113	3,063	87	16	3,290	3,176
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	3,550	3,376	8	2	3,885	3,721
New York	6,003	5,929	144	176	6,551	6,441
Pennsylvania	5,068	4,679	28	115	5,336	4,999
Sub-total	14,621	13,984	180	293	15,772	15,161
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	4,214	3,886	5,094	4,453	9,355	8,376
Indiana	1,712	1,692	403	403	2,131	2,095
Iowa	303	360	596	558	899	918
Kansas	202	180	390	377	593	558
Michigan	1,365	1,251	1,437	1,411	2,802	2,662
Minnesota	220	171	786	748	1,009	922
Missouri	1,322	1,238	675	578	1,998	1,820
Nebraska	71	103	600	517	672	622
North Dakota	3	1	110	118	113	119
Ohio	3,100	2,971	675	599	3,780	3,570
South Dakota	7	8	140	128	147	136
Wisconsin	601	435	907	888	1,508	1,323
Sub-total	13,120	12,296	11,813	10,778	25,007	23,121
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	1,089	1,041			1,090	1,044
Arkansas	449	464	54	21	503	485
Delaware	783	776			795	779
District of Columbia	166	139			175	148
Florida	1,530	1,420			1,788	1,825
Georgia	2,651	2,292			2,655	2,298
Kentucky	929	878	*	24	930	902
Louisiana	1,519	1,470			1,553	1,498
Maryland	1,714	1,659		2	1,813	1,753
Mississippi	640	559			640	562
North Carolina	1,674	1,545			1,678	1,552
Oklahoma	476	460	175	162	651	622
South Carolina	682	637			682	637
Tennessee	1,563	1,507	1		1,566	1,509
Texas	2,881	2,796	835	736	3,738	3,533
Virginia	1,161	1,091	2		1,207	1,139
West Virginia	268	276	9	8	281	285
Sub-total	20,175	19,010	1,076	953	21,745	20,571
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	15	9	12	10	27	19
Arizona	163	151	135	130	298	281
California	3,886	3,073	3,345	3,638	7,308	6,789
Colorado	81	48	488	461	569	509
Idaho	16	18	100	86	116	104
Montana	19	21	103	104	122	125
Nevada	37	30	13	20	50	50
New Mexico	26	26	75	71	101	97
Oregon	214	207	467	443	686	650
Utah	37	37	249	220	286	257
Washington	259	271	574	565	857	836
Wyoming	4	2	25	26	29	28
Sub-total	4,757	3,893	5,586	5,774	10,449	9,745
<u>Grand total</u>	<u>55,786</u>	<u>52,246</u>	<u>18,742</u>	<u>17,814</u>	<u>76,263</u>	<u>71,774</u>

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 14.-Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane sugar-spot price ¹		Quota premium and discount ^{3/}	Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) ^{4/}		
	Domestic : sugar at N.Y. : duty paid ^{1/}	"World" : sugar ^{2/}		Eastern : West : Coast :	Chicago- : West : Coast :	Pacific : Coast :
Cents per pound						
1963-67 Monthly average	7.22	4.07	+2.21	9.65	9.60	9.89
1966 Monthly average	6.99	1.86	+4.18	9.44	9.44	9.55
1967 Monthly average	7.28	1.99	+4.33	9.70	9.70	10.11
<u>1967</u>						
July	7.30	1.90	+4.44	9.75	9.75	10.25
August	7.33	1.68	+4.69	9.75	9.75	10.25
September	7.34	1.80	+4.58	9.75	9.75	10.25
October	7.37	2.15	+4.26	9.75	9.75	10.25
November	7.38	2.32	+4.10	9.75	9.75	10.25
December	7.30	2.17	+4.17	9.75	9.75	10.25
<u>1968</u>						
January	7.41	2.20	+4.23	9.85	9.85	10.25
February	7.38	2.17	+4.23	9.85	9.85	10.34
March	7.35	1.93	+4.44	10.00	10.00	10.40
April	7.42	1.84	+4.60	10.00	10.00	10.40
May	7.48	1.98	+4.52	10.00	10.00	10.40
June	7.53	1.78	+4.77	10.00	10.00	10.40
Last 12-month average	7.38	1.99	+4.42	9.85	9.85	10.31
Year and month	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) ^{4/}					Retail U.S. average
	North : East :	South : East :	Gulf :	Chicago- : West :	Pacific : Coast :	
Cents per pound						
1963-67 Monthly average	10.76	10.22	10.13	9.86	9.89	12.48
1966 Monthly average	10.36	9.89	9.87	9.64	9.55	12.04
1967 Monthly average	10.62	10.32	10.24	9.82	10.11	12.19
<u>1967</u>						
July	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.95	10.25	12.14
August	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.83	10.25	12.12
September	10.60	10.35	10.20	9.75	10.25	12.16
October	10.75	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.16
November	10.66	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.20
December	10.60	10.50	10.35	9.75	10.25	12.20
<u>1968</u>						
January	10.62	10.50	10.35	9.85	10.25	12.16
February	10.71	10.50	10.35	9.85	10.34	12.12
March	10.65	10.50	10.35	10.00	10.40	12.14
April	10.65	10.50	10.35	10.00	10.40	12.18
May	10.74	10.53	10.45	10.00	10.40	12.16
June	10.90	10.65	10.50	10.00	10.40	
Last 12-month average	10.67	10.48	10.33	9.87	10.31	

1/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 10 which, beginning November 21, 1966, replaces Contract No. 7. The terms of these contracts are duty paid or duty free, full duty rate .625 cent per pound.

2/ Spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is for bagged sugar f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ The No. 10 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports No. 81 January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 15.- Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

[illegible]

1/ Gross basis price in 100 pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.

2/ Hydrate, commercial bags less than carlots, ex whse., N.Y. 100 lbs. Beginning April 1964 price is for 600 bag carload f.o.b. N.Y.

3/ For regular conversion sirup (38-49 D.E.) per cwt. in tank cars f.o.b. New York, except February 1962 to April 1964 price is for drums in less than carlots. Quoted as 42° Baume unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43° unmixed.

4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 16- Refined sugar production and month end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks ^{1/}	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
1,000 short tons, raw value				
1963-67 monthly average	579	243	280	1,117
1966 monthly average	593	236	275	1,202
1967 monthly average	613	228	273	1,110
<u>1967</u>				
July	562	46	256	794
August	722	61	277	551
September	690	92	259	332
October	628	521	270	637
November	580	651	274	1,074
December	596	580	266	1,429
<u>1968</u>				
January	573	352	267	1,601
February	547	69	280	1,490
March	636	37	319	1,307
April	617	113	303	1,225
May	694 ^{2/}	105	312 ^{2/}	1,102
June ^{3/}	685	65	327	924
Last 12-month average	628	225	284	1,039

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt.^{2/} Revised^{3/} Preliminary

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